

Harbour of Peace

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Political Shakeup in England

London, May 21.—Discussing the anticipated changes in the British government, the *Mail* editor of the *Mail* Garvin, says in an editorial:

"We have to reveal the main facts about an overturn as sudden and extraordinary as any in the whole history of parliamentary government. A thunderbolt has fallen in the face of politics and changed everything. We cannot call it a bolt from the blue (the firmament over Downing street) and Whitehall was grey and lowering enough) but a macroite out of the clear air could not have been more amazing."

"The crisis at the admiralty has involved the whole ministry and the opposition. Lord Fisher has resigned, and has not only made impossible Mr. Churchill's retention of his present post, but has also brought down the government. The cabinet as it stood before, has practically ceased to exist. You can no more put back than restore a shanty dumpy."

"A national ministry, such as we have urged for months and foreseen to be inevitable, is about to be formed for that purpose. Active negotiations are already afoot, and we believe the chief opposition leaders have already agreed to enter the government."

"There are difficulties, but they may be and must be overcome, and they must be overcome quickly. We can have no interregnum at a time like this. We must stand together as a nation or lose the war. By comparison with that everything sinks into insignificance. We must have an absolutely thorough reconstruction which will end once for all the present confusion and infighting in some directions and friction and tension in others. The reconstruction must be dictated with a view to two purposes only—first, more efficiency, and, secondly, national union and confidence. The solution must leave the government and nation in every vital respect stronger than before. Anything weaker would be a crime against the country."

"Before we enter into a fresh discussion of men and measures in relation to this matter of supreme urgency we must try to explain how the revolution came about. We can then better examine the vexatious question of whether statements should have been made in the national war ministry, representing all parties, we hope, but certainly the Liberal Unionist; and last, but not least, Labor."

"For some weeks the political situation has been more serious than the general public supposed, or even than some ministers realized. The drink muddle was followed by the penalty that comes of moral weakness and opportunism in war. After that, the government (or we should rather say the late government) was never so strong again in the eyes of many who had been among its firm and influential supporters."

"Meanwhile there was a parallel difficulty in the state of discussion of the admiralty. Two positive and masterful personalities clashed—Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher. They could not co-exist in the same department."

"The nominal question on which the split came was the Dardanelles. The thing went deeper than that. There was fundamental incompatibility. The tension was bound to show itself and was latent from the beginning. The shrewd judges prophesied that something of this kind would happen. The fact was in the nature of the situation, not in the men."

"Before Lord Fisher returned, Mr. Churchill's mastery of the admiralty administration and his heroic stroke of courage in mobilizing the fleet before the Germans could strike had rendered services which will be held in everlasting honor when the dust of this thankless hour has cleared away. Mr. Churchill could not

easily change his former way and begin to back down. It may have been better if he had taken another office when Lord Fisher returned."

"Lord Fisher is an ill-fitted as any man living to be content at such a moment as this with anything less than supremacy within the sphere of his professional functions. Fisher, it must be remembered, has to an elemental degree the temperament of genius. He is not merely a man—he is a force in nature."

"Unfortunately, even Fisher hesitated at a critical moment. He did not approve of the original employment of the fleet alone in connection with the Dardanelles. He would have stopped it by putting down his foot. He was, therefore, involved in common responsibility with the rest of the board of admiralty. But he wished more and more to be free from that responsibility, and made a broad start altogether with the handling of the fleet and with the methods of the admiralty administration."

"The situation was such that the sailor, by reason of his position, was bound to dislodge the statesman. Last week, when the first sea lord had a special audience of the King and had, modestly on Saturday a long interview with the prime minister, all the readers of signs wondered what was going to happen. Few, indeed, were prepared for what did happen. Lord Fisher resigned, pulled down his blinds and went to Scotland. Mr. Churchill's position as first lord became impossible, of course, but so did that of the government as a whole. This was for various reasons, not all of which can yet be told."

"In the Dardanelles affair, as in the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill's responsibility is shared with the other ministers, and if he were on his defense, which he is not, his case on both accounts would be hopeless. The whole method and temper of the cabinet administration in war time is the real question at stake. It was evident that the government had ceased to enjoy a sufficient measure of national confidence and that a reconstruction on a broad patriotic basis must be undertaken. Fisher's coup furnished the occasion to the late ministers."

"It must be remembered that the ministry of yesterday was not merely a party group—it was a party group in a narrower sense. It did not represent any thing like the whole of its own supporters. It included for Labor, no Nationalist, or Liberal members. It was evident that a cabinet drawn from the regular ministerialists, who are little more than a third of the house of commons, and who are far less than a majority of the whole country, could not possibly reflect the full political ability of the nation—could not continue to command a sufficient extent of national unity and could not monopolize office now for decisive questions, by comparison with which, all the rest, including the sensation of Fisher's coup, is already ancient history."

"How is the national ministry to be formed? What members of the present government are to retire? Who are to go? Who are to stay? What Opposition leaders are to be included? How are the officers to be reshuffled?"

"In deciding these questions, everything must be subordinate to the two purposes of insuring at least irretrievable war efficiency and establishing a solid unanimity of public confidence. Otherwise, the statement of the various parties would not lower mutual support by combining, but would only compromise each other."

"First, Mr. Asquith is the only possible prime minister. In the power of keeping together, colleagues in contrasting views and temperaments, he has no rival. The quality has been priceless in the past to a party combination. It is more requisite than ever for the efficiency of a national combination."

"If Balfour, as is expected, becomes the first lord of the admiralty, by far the best selection would have been found. Lord

Fisher would welcome it. Mr. Churchill would welcome it. Lord Fisher is old and stout. No man has more of the temper of the sea. As a civil head of the navy, he would command the enthusiastic confidence of the nation and the empire. He has already a private room at the admiralty and is thoroughly acquainted with the business of the navy."

"Mr. Churchill's high ability and patriotic services make it one of the questions that he should leave the government or the war council. He will be provided with another office. We should like to see him secretary of state for India, a post which fascinated his father, but was never so important as now. There the characteristic part of Churchill's knowledge and gifts would find greater scope than in any other office."

"Lord Curzon, if he leaves the India office, ought to remain as a president of the council."

"In view of the fact that a colossal and vital department of affairs, not yet recognized, has been created since the war began, it ought not a new office to be created—minister of supplies. Of such a ministry Lloyd George ought to be head. We are convinced that this change would do more, now, than the change to insure and hasten the winning of the war. We cannot say how deeply we hope that something will be done in that direction, but we shall remain to the subject."

"If we are to have shells, shells to an unlimited extent, the whole industrial power of the nation, labor and capital alike, must be organized as well as men, must be organized under a man of genius with the requisite combination of driving power and tact. The one man for the purpose is Lloyd George."

"If Lord Kitchener, as he is from the front, is to be retained, he ought to be the full war minister. In this case, Balfour ought to be chancellor of the exchequer. To the present position he is admirably fitted. He has the necessary training and the remarkably acute and shrewd faculty he brings to bear on the management and exposition of all financial facts."

"Austen Chamberlain's appearance in his great father's place as minister for the colonies would be an event with a thrill in it. It is the solution which we ourselves would much prefer, though Chamberlain's name has been mentioned in this connection."

"It is understood that Lord Haldane ceases to be lord chancellor and retires from the government. Upon that subject we shall have a fair word to say in circumstances where honorable recognition is needed."

"Sir Edward Carson, who might well have claimed the woolsack, stands out, we believe, though he approved the combination as does Mr. Redmond. In many ways it would be better that Lord Reading should become lord chancellor and Sir John Simon lord chief justice."

"In any case, F. E. Smith's claims to become attorney-general are beyond dispute. He presents the more advanced and popular wing of the Unionist party. No Unionist member of the house of commons equals him in his power to stir popular feeling, among that Tory democracy of the North of England, which forms so large and indispensable a part of the industrial masses and to whom we depend on to produce shells."

"For similar other reasons the inclusion of Lord Derby is imperative. No public man has shown a higher spirit, a sounder fibre, or a stronger common sense since the beginning of the war. His influence in Lancashire is immense and his fairness of mind is, not unlike that of the late Duke of Devonshire."

"We hear that reasons of health will unfortunately prevent Lord Lansdowne from joining. It will be difficult to choose between Mr. Milner, Lord Curzon and Lord Selkirk. We do not at present know whether either Lord Milner or Lord Curzon is prepared to serve."

"Mr. McKenna remains in the

ministry. That is his just reward for a memorable fight, when he risked his political life to save the navy, as he did save it in the end."

"We conclude with the following summary, which is fairly full, though not quite complete."

"Ministers retiring—Lord Haldane, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Lucas, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Birrell."

"Unionists entering—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Chamberlain and F. E. Smith, Lord Derby."

"In addition, Walter Long will accept an office, if his health permits him to accept it."

"Finally, it is recognized that Arthur Henderson's inclusion as representing labor is indispensable in a drama that beggars every political play ever put on the stage."

IMMENSE ARMIES AGAINST RUSSIANS.

London, May 14.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd gives the following official statement regarding Russian military operations:

"In the fighting between the Austrians and the Carpathians May 14th and 15th, the Germans planned to break our front by the lightning rapidity of a blow directed at the neighborhood of Krono by seven divisions of the German army after a heavy artillery preparation."

"On a general front of 40 miles the enemy gathered three-quarters of the Austrian army, one-ninth of the German army, the first reserve, half of the contingents of the second reserve, besides eight divisions from the Serbian front, several new Austrian divisions and 20 infantry divisions as well as eight new divisions and nine cavalry divisions from the west front. Only the first attack was repulsed."

"The Germans gained no tactical success. Our reserves by a swift move, enabled our army to rearrange a line of advantageous positions eliminating all fear of tactical retreat. Our army has received strong reinforcements and is ready to exact heavy revenge. Our falling back was carried out methodically. The enemy's loss was heavy."

"When our troops occupied the mountainous sector of the enemy hold today the enemy's official communications declared their positions were of no importance."

SHOT FIRED, BUT RAID IS DENIED.

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—The department of militia has issued the following statement:

"Official information from Bamfield is to the effect that there is no truth in the report that an attempt was made by a party of raiders from the state of Washington to destroy the Pacific cable or to attack the cable station at Bamfield."

"A shot was fired in the vicinity of the cable station at 12:15 P.M. yesterday morning, presumably at a sentinel, but no trace of the person who fired the shot has been found. The cable station has been under strong military guard since the beginning of the war, and ample precaution has been taken to forestall such an attempt as that suggested by the erroneous report in question."

WAR DECLARED BY ITALY'S PEOPLE, SAYS NEWSPAPER.

Rome, via Paris, May 18.—The *Giornale d'Italia*, which has been a strong supporter of the Entente, published a significant article today. "War," says the paper, "is virtually declared by the king, the government and the nation. The wonderful secret dream, which for half a century has strengthened Italy in its long wait, is about to be

transformed into radiant reality. We shall never forget our unfortunate sister towns desperately fighting under a foreign yoke in defence of their Italian nationality. Today the hour of their liberation has rung."

"Italy is about to engage not only in a war to liberate the remainder of the Italian provinces under foreign rule, but in a war for civilization."

GERMANS DISAPPROVE THE LUSITANIA AFFAIR.

Hamilton, Ont., May 17.—The directors of the Germania Club of Hamilton, which closed its doors following the Lusitania incident, today handed out for publication the following resolution, passed at a meeting on Saturday night:

"Resolved, that this club place on record its strong disapproval of the cowardly act of sinking the Lusitania and express its deep sympathy with those who lost relatives and friends."

"And resolved further, that this club hopes that there will now be an end to these disgraceful acts, which are so humiliating to all self-respecting Germans and those of German descent."

The resolution is signed by 70 prominent Germans.

SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT ARRIVES SAFELY IN ENGLAND.

Ottawa, May 17.—The minister of militia, Major General Sam Hughes, announced tonight that the second Canadian division has landed safely in England and has gone to Shorncliffe, where it will be temporarily quartered prior to taking its place with the first division on the Flanders front. The second contingent, he says, is an excellent specimen of the best of our men. It is up to the standard of the first, and is a magnificent body of men. The contingent will practice assiduously at the battle during its stay in England."

SENATE INCREASE UP IN COMMONS.

London, May 17.—The British North America Act, 1867-1915, which is designed to amend the original constitution of Canada by an addition of nine members representing western provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, was passed through all its stages in the British house of commons tonight and was sent to the house of lords.

In moving the second reading of the act the Right Hon. Louis Harcourt, colonial secretary, stated that the bill came to the imperial parliament with unanimous approval of all parties in Canada. He expressed a hope that it might receive royal assent before the Whitsuntide recess. The present strengthening of senatorial representation, he said, was due to the great developments of industry and population in the western provinces since the act of 1867.

INCREASE IN SENATE, BILL GETS ROYAL ASSENT.

London, May 21.—The British North America Bill, designed to empower the Canadian government to increase the Dominion's senatorial representation, passed the lords Wednesday and received the royal assent Wednesday night.

TIME TO ESCAPE GIVEN BY BRITISH.

London, May 17.—As an avenger of the case with which the British submarines set against merchant ships in the most dangerous war zone, the *Daily Mail* publishes the following:

"A British submarine penetrated the Sea of Marmara and ordered a Turkish captain to get his crew of the vessel, which they then sank."

Think War is Only Just Begun

With the French Army at the front, May 1 (by mail to New York)—After passing along the front from Belgium to Alsace and talking with officers high and low, one is impressed with the prevailing idea that the war has only begun.

"How long will the war last?" I asked an officer of very high rank.

"A long time," he answered, in a way showing that he had studied the question, and the reply. "A long time unless some unexpected event brings it to an end."

"What sort of an event?" "I said unexpectedly. If one knew what sort of an event to expect it would not be unexpected. The idea is the war came on us over night, so to speak. It was unexpected so far as the allies were concerned. Well, the war might end over night, just as it began."

"That is the state of mind of the French army. The officers expect a long war and the men see no hope of early peace. And both officers and men appear not the least cast down over it."

A great change has come over the French army. When the war began many doubts were expressed over France's ability to cope with Germany. It was pointed out that Germany was really better than France had been following the purchase of peace."

Good-bye, good luck, and an early victory," their friends called to the soldiers as they marched away. Some of them replied with an implied doubt: "We'll do our best."

Then, too, the shadow of 1870 hung heavily. Being intelligent, the French soldier remembered that in '70 they were badly led and quickly beaten. They felt that the Germans would not beat the Germans, but that there was the wonderful German fighting machine and the doubt as to French leaders.

But a spirit of doubt long since has disappeared. Now, looking it now impossible to discover a doubting Thomas. The men have every confidence in the ability of their officers to lead them. General Joffre is a sort of god or at least a superman to them. They have confidence in themselves, which is very important. Their fear of the irresistible German fighting machine was dissipated at the Marne and on the road to Calais. They point out that the Germans have had their day and have failed."

So the French soldier in the trenches feels that he himself is in the hands of a soldier as anybody he feels that he is a soldier. They know that the German army has failed in its general plans, proving it is not the all-powerful and unbeatable organization he at first feared it was. So, well fed and contented, the French soldier here on the front is a great fighting man."

The officers are the same as the men. One finds them smiling and confident, fraternizing with their men as perhaps no other officers in the world do with their men. Yet the men never take any advantage of this fact. If an officer speaks a word of disapproval to one of his men this word seems to hurt more than a blow. And the next day if a dangerous task is to be performed, this is the man who first volunteers."

This is the temper of the men as they face this bloody spring campaign. To the mind of a newspaper man with no special knowledge of military affairs, they are far and away in better shape than at the beginning of the war, and to a man are genuinely determined to fetch home a victory to the masses. You can bet your last dollar on it, there is going to be some tall fighting over the flowery fields of Northern France this spring."

Washington, May 15.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, once referred to as the unofficial spokesman of Emperor William in the United States, has made plans to leave the country of his own initiative within a short time.

Buying Western Horses

Western Canada to be secured for more remounts.

Mr. Claude Dyer, Canadian trade commissioner at London, in a report to the department of trade and commerce, says:

"The English press gives publicity to the heavy purchases of horses being made in Canada for the British and allied armies. Up to the beginning of February, thirty thousand horses had been bought and the government purchasing agents were still looking for more. It is said that Western Canada is to be thoroughly secured and all horses found suitable will be purchased until the necessary number has been secured. It is estimated that before the end of the war the owners of horses in Canada will have sold about \$7,250,000 worth of horses."

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are harmful—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Cure indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headache, dizziness, nervousness, and all ailments of the bowels.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine and Best Signature.

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A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER

Declaration of War Carried Two Years

Antagonizing Revelation Made in the Case of Interfered German

Steamer

Testimony was brought out at the trial of the steamer the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* which indicated that as far back as 1913 Germany was assisting with France, Russia and Britain.

Capitaine Charles August, Police Commissioner of the vessel, testified that when he took charge of her two years ago he received a sealed envelope from the former captain with instructions not to open it until he received a message signed "Hediger" and purporting to say that somebody was sick. The message, he testified, was received at 10 o'clock on the night of July 31, when the ship was within 1,570 miles of Plymouth, and he opened it.

"Hediger" had suffered an attack of neuritis of the bladder," Hediger said.

On opening the sealed envelope he said he found a code for the vessel in the message. According to the code the message read: "War has broken out. The ship is to be sent to Halifax on her way back, and that the big ports will be watched so he should not be putting into any harbor."

The suit was in the United States admiralty court and involved claims aggregating \$1,500,000.

Why We Are At War

To Protect Our Homes and Heritage Britain Pledges Her Last Shilling

Germany hurls at it in her appointed mission to conquer a great world-empire, through which she may encompass the world, and rule the empire and her ideals are the chief obstacles in her path. That consideration is the last of her world-policy.

That is why she has grasped at the Trident. That is why she has been hurrying the arms of the world.

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Varieties of Corn to Grow

Proper Maturity is Essential to High Quality Ensilage

An investigation conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that about thirty varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec.

Many farmers do not know what varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five to the planting of the grain which is the necessary condition to make good ensilage. Some ordinary varieties are grown in the Central and Southern States is used for seed.

Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions, and is often injured by heating.

The following recommendations of varieties of corn are arranged in order of their maturity: Quebec Yellow, Long Yellow, and North Dakota.

Compton's Early, Golden Glow, Early White, and Wisconsin No. 1.

In selecting varieties for the northern districts, late-maturing, heavier yielding varieties may be planted on a warm, sandy soil than on a cold, clayey one. The proper maturity is essential to the quality of the ensilage.

This should be aimed at even although an increased acreage is needed to give the desired quantity.

Spring Reminders

Of Rheumatism

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, But the Trouble Lies in the Blood

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, from dry to wet, from the sun to the clouds, and in the more extreme cases, the torments of the rheumatic sufferer.

There is just one remedy in mind that is not the weather that is the cause of the rheumatism. It is the blood.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

BORDEN GOES FISHING

Politicians at Ottawa are much interested in Premier Borden's new way of facing trouble by going fishing. Oliver observes that the Premier has passed through three stages in his treatment of public affairs and that going fishing is the best one of the three.

Very early in the game, while the Premier was still unconsolidated in power, he developed Job's ailment when things went wrong. That is to say when he got into hot water in the House of Commons he came to a boil. In persons of strong character like Job and Premier Borden this is not an affliction so much as a personal expression of indignation at another's touch from fate, something half way between temper and temperament.

But this phase of statesmanship was soon outgrown and the Premier entered upon the next stage of his evolution which was a certain airiness of retort when pestered by the Opposition. This stage did not last long because the Premier is a kindly man, gentle in his nature, and regardless of the amount. Besides, anger is a wasting emotion and hard on the constitution, meaning one's own constitution, also the British North America Act.

The third and perfect stage has just been achieved by the Premier—he has become a philosopher and his going fishing to escape Bob Rogers' importunities is caught it but it was probably from studying Marcus Aurelius who has a lot to say about letting things take their course and Frank Cochrane who hasn't a word to say one way or another no matter what happens. Each in his own fashion, is a typical stoic and when Premier Borden greets on their example the mellow precepts of Isaac Walton's Compleat Angler he has a combination that is hard to beat.

Moreover there is something Napoleonic in this way of handling a problem. It was a maxim with that great commander that almost any letter would answer itself in a month which is to say that time is the wisest counsellor and turns more hard corners than any Premier in the business.

Nobody in Ottawa believes that it was mere pleasure that took the Premier a-fishing. It was tactics.

The Premier probably got his hint from the conduct of a famous general in the American Civil War who took a day off to go fishing when the campaign was at its fiercest. It is not related that the general caught any fish but he did his fishing where the whole army could see, thus re-establishing the morale of his troops and incidentally thinking out a plan to surround the enemy. The soldiers argued if the old man could fish, things couldn't be so bad and took heart. Something like this Premier Borden's fishing trip may be expected to do with the panicky fellows on his staff who see no hope except in an immediate election. Premier Borden's absence gives the cabinet space to reflect, to feel out public opinion and, if necessary, to back up and they can blame it all on the brook trout.

Of course the case of the American general and Premier Borden are not exactly on all fours because the general fished where everybody could see him and the Premier does his fishing in absolute privacy, no closer to a telegraph wire than five miles and only occasionally taking a peek the way Speaker Landry did when he was on strike from the Senate. But the purpose is the same and similar results are anticipated.

The best guesses at Ottawa are of the opinion that the Premier buries himself in the wide of the Gatineau, which are just wild enough to be within reach of the newspapers if you want to drive in for them.

Outside of that, however, the Premier's retreat is as dark a secret as Moses' grave or Ham Burnham's real thoughts.

It is quite certain that the Premier did not go to Kingmoro although there is a mere there and possibly fish. Kingmoro is only eleven miles from Ottawa as the crow flies and is up in the mountains. Although it is a good place from which to keep tabs on Parliament Hill it is an equally good place for Parliament Hill to keep tabs on Kingmoro. A conspicuous figure in public life like Borden could not stand on the ridge of the Laurentian Mountains at Kingmoro and escape notice from the West Block. If Bob Rogers had a hot thought to communicate he would make even less of that eleven miles than the crow does and then the Premier's peace of mind would be shattered.

The weight of evidence is that Borden's hiding place is somewhere in the foyades where he can let well enough alone without observation from those who would make it worse by a general election. The call of the wild is of course a mere excuse, because Bob Rogers and Doctor Reid are calling wildly enough to suit anybody with an ear for that kind of music. Getting next to nature is another pretext that won't wash because there is plenty of nature right at home. Ottawa is now clothed in the beauty of spring. The grass and flowers are as green as a newly elected M. P., the skies as blue as Finance Minister White's outlook, the mountains as purple as a porphyria by R. B. Bennett. The river sparkles like a silver shield and Denny Murphy's barges dance upon the tide. The Rideau Canal has been turned on again. Now that the warm weather has come the sunsets, always highly successful, can be viewed with comfort. The moonlight is at its old work and the Ottawa poets are tuning up. The Chateau Laurier has spread its awnings and the nicest people in town are taking tea on the terrace. In fact Ottawa is at her best.

All of which goes to show that it wasn't nature that Premier Borden wanted to get next to but a certain element of human nature that he wanted to dodge when he went fishing. The Premier learns from the fish how to run the Dominion of Canada. He takes lessons from their placid disposition, their unblinking outlook on earthly affairs and their occasional engorgement when the bait is big enough, as for example when one hundred and fifty million dollars is to be distributed among Conservative patriots with things to sell.

Fishing is part of Premier Borden's philosophy—it is the outward and visible sign of a lot of hard thinking. It will be the Premier's fate, as it is the lot of every angler, to have the biggest fish get away, but what is his story beside Bob Rogers' who had a general election get away from him after he actually hid it on the hook?

Being a philosopher Premier Borden naturally leaves a philosopher behind him to sit on the lid. Sir George Foster, the keeling Premier, Sir George has passed the dangerous age. No more nests of traitors for him, no more feverish testimonials from Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Sir George is now a philosopher pure and simple. He looks back at politics over his shoulder. He is as safe to leave behind as Sir George Ferley, who is wearing a chair for somebody in the High Commissioner's office in London. One philosopher cannot another. Sir Robert Borden has the greatest confidence in Sir George Foster.

Meanwhile practical measures are not neglected. Before Premier Borden went fishing a great howl had come from Toronto against a general election. It was felt in Ottawa that Toronto couldn't be well because never before had she said a word against a Conservative Government. Past experience was that Toronto would swallow any

thing, so that these signs of a weak stomach were viewed with alarm. Two days after Premier Borden disappeared with rod and reel Bob Rogers was asking Toronto to hold out her tongue, and Tom White was feeling her pulse. The countessian foregathered at the King Edward Hotel and the verdict was that Ottawa would have to go slow.

Bob Rogers was particularly alarmed. It seems that Winnipeg and other large cities are developing the same symptoms—violent retching and nausea. In fact somebody or something threatened to take the Win out of Winnipeg for Bob Rogers and he was in favor of operating on the patient at once.

U. S. PUTS IT UP TO GERMAN VERY PLAINLY

Washington, May 14.—As the day advanced and knowledge of the vigorous course the government was preparing to pursue became widespread, officials began to shed more light on their plans. They indicated that the situation would grow only as serious as Germany chose to make it, and that the U. S. would calmly stand on its legal rights, taking successive steps to bring the Imperial German government to an understanding of the honest purposes of the United States for an statement of the submarine warfare on non-combatants and reparations for offences already committed. One subsequent step being discussed was that of conversations with other neutral governments to determine what steps they intend to take to protect their neutral rights while the United States had traditionally been opposed to joint action, it often has acted identically with other governments.

President Wilson, however, is not convinced that the policy which the United States has adopted need necessarily lead to hostilities. "A severance of diplomatic relations does not carry with it such an obligation. The sending of warship convoys with American steamers has been talked of among officials as well as other protective measures, but the American government, according to well informed persons, proposes to fix the responsibility on Germany for any hostile act."

While the situation with the German government is developing through diplomatic correspondence, one phase of the political crisis which the president is turning over in his mind is the necessity for stopping propaganda calculated to influence Americans of foreign birth. The president is known to feel that the utterances of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German colonial secretary, who has no diplomatic status, are of a nature seriously affecting the domestic welfare of the United States in the present delicate situation. Officials at the White House and the state department refuse to say that the case of Dr. Dernburg had been taken up, but from sources well informed in executive quarters, it was learned that a cessation of Dr. Dernburg's activities may soon be demanded with the possibility of his being invited to leave the country.

WILL NOT ABANDON SUBMARINE POLICY

New York, May 14.—Indicating the reception that will be accorded to the United States demand for a stoppage of the submarine warfare, the New York World has the following despatch from its Berlin correspondent: "The Mauretania or any other British liner will be torpedoed, sunk and meet the same fate as the Lusitania if our submarines can reach them, and that they can has been demonstrated. We will continue to wage war against England with the same relentlessness and remorselessness that she is waging against us. Nothing will deter us from that, nothing will cause us to deviate from that course, except England's own action."

Thus, declared a high German government official today when asked what the future submarine policy would be. "Germany unaffectedly regrets and sorrows over the loss of so many neutral lives on the Lusitania, but the responsibility rests wholly with the British. Admiral Von Tripitz told us in December

that Germany did not want war to the knife, but England would have it. A nation that is fighting for its very existence cannot be relentless and remorseless as a foe as Germany is fighting, also has a duty to perform to its own women and children and non-combatants. The Kaiser came together with a clock, and the look on his face made me think of a man with his back against the wall."

ITALY HAS JOINED TRIPLE ENTENTE; TREATY IS SIGNED

Rome, May 14.—Premier Salandra has insisted upon his resignation being accepted, and King Victor Emmanuel has entrusted Giuseppe Marcora, president of the chamber of deputies, with the task of forming a new cabinet. After accepting the King's commission, Signor Marcora had conferences with Premier Salandra, Premier Giolitti and President of the Senate Manfredi. It is understood in his purpose the Marcora cabinet will contain representatives of all the opposing parties.

London, May 15.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says it is authoritatively announced that part of the triple alliance treaty concerning Austria was abrogated May 4.

Reuter's Rome correspondent quotes the Giornale d'Italia as stating that the trade alliance treaty was denounced by the Salandra cabinet which concluded a treaty with the triple entente alliance. This same correspondent says the Giornale d'Italia and the Tribune agree in the statement that King Victor Emmanuel invited Signor Marcora, president of the chamber of deputies, to form a new cabinet. It is added that Signor Marcora reserved his decision until tomorrow. He conferred last night with Premier Salandra and then with Signor Giolitti, afterward making a report to the King.

The newspapers of the capital declare that concessions somewhat important, but still inadequate, were made by Austria only after Italy's denunciation of the treaty in the triple alliance.

NO FESTIVITIES ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

Ottawa, May 8.—Apart from the flying of flags, it is the desire of His Majesty King George that no ceremonies of any kind whatever shall mark June 3, his birthday this year. This wish is set forth in a despatch which Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, is said to have read to the Duke of Connaught.

"It is His Majesty's wish," runs this despatch, "that, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday this year, flags should be flown but no dinners, reviews, salutes or other celebrations should take place."

The despatch is included in military orders issued Wednesday, accompanied by the injunction that officers commanding divisions and districts will take steps to carry out His Majesty's wishes throughout their respective commands.

TURPITZ RESIGNS, IS GERMAN REPORT

London, May 14.—Admiral Von Turpitz, German minister of marine, is reported to have resigned as a result of a disagreement with other members of the German government over the sinking of the Lusitania, according to an exchange of telegraph messages from Copenhagen, England, has the German Kaiser to thank that London is not today a scarred and somewhat battered victim of Zeppelin raids, according to private advices reaching here from Germany.

This information was given to a neutral in Berlin by a member of the German general staff, it was said. Military leaders have argued and pleaded with the Kaiser for months, according to the story, to be allowed to send Zeppelins over London. The Emperor's reply has always been that he did not wish to sanction such an attack upon an unprotected city wherein many of his own relatives resided.

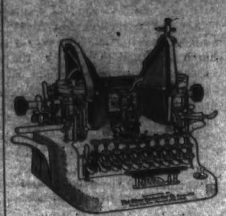
Twenty-two airships were held in readiness in February—favorable foggy Zeppelin weather in England—the neutral, whose

name cannot be given, stated: "The plan for a raid on London had to be abandoned because the Kaiser refused his approval. It took months and months for the German admirals and the Kaiser's sanction for the present submarine blockade of the British Isles. By the way, the Kaiser's consent for the use of Zeppelins prior to 1914 is secured. Germany is holding her Zeppelins until such time as she meets serious reverses. Then look for the big air raid on London."

GERMANS SAY THEY HAVE NEW SURPRISES

London, May 14.—German offensive surprises for England are reported by a correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing last night from the Dutch frontier. He says: "In Bruges and Ghent the Germans are talking of two more surprises for England. One is kept a great secret, but the other is a new torpedo with a much greater range and explosive power than any hitherto known. The Germans are still experimenting with this invention at Hoboken, where, it is said, the torpedoes explode with shrapnel effect."

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CATCH-MY-PAL PATTISON LECTURES

Charging the churches with setting down in places for preserving the preserved instead of going out after results and making the bold assertion that there is altogether too much dignity in church work and that both the churches and the people would be a great deal better off if some of the ecclesiastical stars were taken out of the churches of today. Rev. Robert J. Patterson, of "Catch-my-Pal" fame, threw some hot shots into religious organizations and the modern method of soul-saving in general, when he spoke to a packed house in the Grand Theatre Tuesday night. The idea of the speaker was to win converts for the temperance cause so that on July 21, 1916, there should be celebrated a temperance Waterloo, and of his address it must be admitted that no better has ever been heard on this all-absorbing question in Lacombe, and not only was it entertaining and intensely interesting, but it was also remarkably unique, inasmuch as the speaker spared neither his own nor the churches, but dived both, especially the latter, as mercilessly as only a sharp-tongued Irishman can without giving general offence.

As the initiator of the well-known "Catch-my-Pal" league, the launching of which and the events leading up to the same he explained at some length. Mr. Patterson is universally known and to this was due, in part, to the attributed presence of such a crowd in the theatre. Surrounded by a number of well-known citizens and ministers, including Rev. M. White, Rev. E. T. Scriven, Senator Palmer, W. F. Puffer, E. McLeod, H. M. Trimble, who acted in the capacity of chairman, in a few words introduced the speaker of the evening.

Whether he looks on the comparison as a compliment or otherwise, the Rev. Mr. Patterson is not unlike the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, the well-known and much-talked-of, basaltic evangelist. Both gentlemen have a loose and somewhat unusual platform appearance and their "media orators" is somewhat similar. In fact, had Mr. Patterson missed his ministerial duties, he would undoubtedly have started as an actor. In his gestures, his facial expressions, his intimate mimicry and in his whole appearance, he is the born actor through and through.

Both gentlemen have a few curves on the platform are by no means those of the ordinary minister, but for this reason they are a welcome diversion and highly pleasing to the audience. A typical Irishman in every respect, the "Catch-my-Pal" founder has the gift of gab and although he has a peculiar habit of wandering far away from his subject at frequent intervals, he always gets back and takes up again the thread of his interrupted narrative. Unlike "Billy" Sunday, Mr. Patterson does not rely on slang, but like his brother evangelist, he shows an utter disregard for conventions and orthodox and hits straight out from the shoulder at those flaws in religious teachings at which the ordinary lecturer would shy and any method in which the average man would just as religiously avoid.

Vowing his pride at being an Irishman and in his characteristic cheery manner throwing bouquets of praise to his race, he said he settled by every man, sell the successor of St. Patrick. The latter, he expressed, had driven all the snakes out of Ireland but one, and this one, the sneakiest snake of all, the booze business, he said, he had helped to drive out when, on July 23, 1909, God put into his hand his "catch-my-pal" bludgeon.

He then told how, on seeing that private life was not so good as the other, he fell at the first temptation because of his timidity and his fear of telling his companions of his action, he saw that if he could not get several to join together, he could not go back on his pledge without the others jumping on him. Consequently, he succeeded in landing six men, who, in turn, landed 31, and these gathered in 105 of the worst characters in the empire, and so the movement started and grew until it became known and recognized the world over. In this connection he told how drink had been driven out of

Armagh, while the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker thrived accordingly, and the magistrates opened their courts in the morning, twiddled their thumbs, talked a little about the weather and then went home.

A great deal of applause having greeted this announcement, after offering the moderate drinkery whom he said made the drunkards, the speaker took a bird's-eye view of the audience and said: "Oh, you're an awfully innocent-looking bunch here, as innocent a bunch as I have ever seen anywhere in North America, but if some of you would come up here and look down at yourselves you would see that I see you're not so innocent as you look; just as I am not as big a fool as I look."

His Sundayisms cropped out, too, a little later when he said, in referring to the fact that some ecclesiastics thought the "catch-my-pal" idea a little too vulgar, that these same people would object to the way heaven saved his people from the Philistines because he used the jaw bone of an ass, and added: "Some of you people applauding me had better go and read your Bibles, as you don't know what I am talking about."

Continuing, he said: "I am tired of hearing the singing and chanting and praying of the churches and I am tired of the hymns of the only thing some churches do throw out. On Sunday these churches sing 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' and the rest of the week they sing 'The Life Line,' the hymn of the only thing some churches do throw out. On Sunday these churches sing 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' and the rest of the week they sing 'The Life Line,' the hymn of the only thing some churches do throw out."

Speaking of the real danger the nation was in, he said, "The habits of our people, and quoting the remarks of Lloyd George that drink was a great menace to Britain than the German and Austrian," the speaker said "the Kaiser wanted a place in the sun, and if he gets it his first demand will be nothing less than 'Can't you let me put my boys on your necks?'"

He also referred to the "personal liberty" excuse of the friends of the booze interests, and instanced the manner in which our boys were suffering their claim to "personal liberty" by enlisting in the army and offering their lives to save our liberty on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

He said that his respect for King George (whom he designated as "the Home Maker," because our sovereign had joined the great temperance movement and barred booze from his household) would never again permit him to refer to him as "King George." In future it would always be Kaiser Alcohol to him.

Before closing he asked all those in the audience who were in favor of a dry Alberta to rise to their feet, and most of them having risen he asked them to take an abstinence pledge and a pledge to do all in their power to secure a majority vote for the new liquor act on July 21. Most of those who had taken this pledge.

ITALIAN PREMIER SALANDRA WILL RETAIN OFFICE

Geneva, May 16.—A telegram from Lugano, a Swiss city near the Italian border, says "that Italy has now 1,700,000 soldiers mobilized and equipped."

It is also said that the Austrian government has confiscated the property of the Rothschilds, as well as the property of the Jewish, French and Russian families.

Rome, May 16.—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra, and that the Salandra cabinet would be retained unchanged. Antonio Salandra then consented to retain the premiership.

King Victor Emmanuel appointed Francesco Carcano, formerly minister of the treasury in the Salandra cabinet, to form a new cabinet, but Signor Carcano declined. As the news spread that Signor Salandra would remain in power, a sudden change came over the people. As if obeying some secret sign, the populace calmed down and all the troops were removed. The infuriated mob of yesterday was replaced by a peaceful and contented crowd this evening, passing the Austrian embassy without even noticing the residence of the representative of Emperor Francis Joseph.

morning paraded with an effigy representing the German Emperor. The crowd was able to point the police, and, rather than surrender the effigy, burned it amid frantic excitement.

Rome, May 16.—The Austrian Hungarian embassy has ordered all subjects of the dual monarchy residing in Italy to hold themselves in readiness to leave this country on receipt of instructions to that effect. The Government of Italy says this order will be issued immediately.

Rome, May 16.—Prior to the announcement that Premier Salandra would return to power, the King requested Senator Bonelli, dean of the Italian parliament, to form a new cabinet, but he refused, at the same time expressing the opinion that Signor Salandra must remain in the premiership.

The Austrian ambassador, Baron von Macchio, conferred at the Villa Malta with Prince von Bismarck, the German ambassador, for several hours. The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report, have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

WHOLESALE DISMISSAL OF GERMANS IN SWITZERLAND

Ottawa, May 15.—Four Germans were discharged Thursday morning from the employ of the Chateau Laurier. The men were all heads of departments, one in the dining room, one in the grill room and two in the staff. Public sentiment since the sinking of the Lusitania has started a demand for the discharge of Germans and Austrians.

There is considerable talk on the streets of the large numbers of Germans who hold responsible positions in the service of the company while Canadians walk the street looking for work. These citizens call attention to the fact that a German by birth holds a responsible position in the department connected with the national defence.

Germans and Austrians are being employed on corporation work was the statement of a prominent business man. He claimed that foreigners were on full time and that when men had to be laid off it was Canadians who were discharged. It is understood that the corporation gases referred to are in New Edinburgh.

Later in the day it was learned that several more Germans had been dismissed and that it was the intention to dismiss all the German help shortly.

GOT AMMUNITION WAGONS THROUGH

Montreal, May 8.—The Gazette's London correspondent called Wednesday night: "How Arthur Ryerson, of Toronto, wounded in the Queen's Canadian hospital, Shorncliffe, took ammunition wagons through the enemy's ranks to relieve the 9th battery, is told by Driver Sparks, now in Canadian hospital at Le Treport, France. Sparks states that on the night of April 22, he was sent back to link up the 9th battery, which was practically cut off by the Germans with its ammunition supply. Nearly midnight he encountered Lt. Ryerson in command of twelve wagons of ammunition and warned him that the enemy was in great force and that it would probably be impossible to get through. Lt. Ryerson persisted in making the attempt and succeeded in getting four wagons through.

Later Sparks carried messages to the 10th, 11th and 12th batteries and on his return he brought Lt. Ryerson had brought through still more wagons of ammunition for the Ninth. At early dawn Lt. Ryerson was wounded. The German artillery fire was directed by an aeroplane over the Canadian position."

CANADIANS NOW ENJOYING REST

London, May 8.—Reports have reached London that the Canadians had again been in action and that they had to retreat, surrendering their first line trenches in consequence. Coming so soon

after the severe losses at Ypres, and reported reverse caused no little anxiety among the Anglo-Canadian public here.

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DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GERMANS IN SWITZERLAND

Basel, Switzerland, May 14.—The Swiss government has sent more troops to points on the southern frontier of the republic, especially to Lugano, because of recent anti-German demonstrations. It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy are in and near Lugano.

Local agitators have marched in procession in front of the Lugano hotels, and, although they were occupied by Germans, calling out to them insulting phrases. The Lugano police apparently are finding difficulty in dealing with the crowds.

GERMANS SEIZE RED CROSS FUND

London, May 10.—A dispatch from Havre to the Daily Telegraph, says that Prince de Ligne, president of the Belgian Red Cross, reports that Gen. Von Bisping, the German governor of Belgium, has confiscated the Red Cross for its powers and seized funds amounting to 200,000 francs (\$40,000).

The dispatch states that Prince de Ligne has fled into exile with his family. The United States minister to Belgium, and the international headquarters of the Red Cross at Geneva.

CHILD DIES ON PRAIRIE

Theodore Sack, May 17.—Three children of F. Melick, a farmer living eight miles north-west of here, wandered from home Friday evening. They were out in Friday night's heavy rain and when found last evening, a mile and a half from home, a six-year-old girl was dead and her younger sister and brother were badly chilled, but may recover. They had slept in a bush at night and wandered out on the prairie in the day.

SHORT ENLISTMENT FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

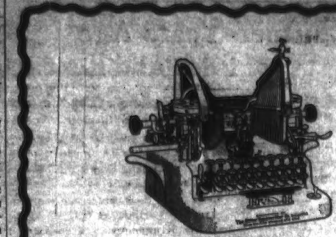
Ottawa, May 8.—The minister of militia has under consideration the representations made by officers of the Army Medical Corps that physicians be permitted to enlist for six months' service at the front, instead of three years or the duration of the war. It is argued that if the term were made six months a great many more of the best physicians and surgeons in Canada would be quite ready to go to the front.

WOMAN STOPPED BURGLAR

Vancouver, May 8.—With a toy pistol belonging to one of the children in the house, Miss Florence Nutting, a maid in the household of P. L. Mordue, Wednesday night took a burglar prisoner. He finally escaped after attacking her while she was telephoning for the police.

BIG LOSSES ARE REPORTED

Geneva, May 14.—A despatch from Craiova to the Journal de



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Municipal Affairs

Notice of Court for Confirmation of Returns of Unpaid Taxes

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Friday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Red Deer for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of the Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz:

Large Districts numbers 343, 344, 374, 408, 433, 434.

Small Districts numbers 839, 340, 341, 342, 371, 385, 399, 400, 401.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz:

No. 219, 245, 249, 251, 252, 291, 292, 299, 329, 335, 349, 351, 378, 394, 404, 483, 495, 527, 531, 543, 549, 551, 556, 566, 577, 586, 594, 599, 601, 636, 640, 686, 687, 707, 755, 756, 766, 770, 772, 785, 797, 809, 829, 856, 930, 958, 970, 1014, 1018, 1044, 1049, 1061, 1066, 1173, 1186, 1207, 1359, 1414, 1434, 1457, 1458, 1469, 1522, 1580, 1617, 1627, 1630, 1670, 1754, 1784, 1793, 1806, 1807, 1865, 1914, 1930, 1936, 1974, 1977, 1986, 1991, 2049, 2074, 2091, 2194, 2199, 2191, 2196, 2198, 2226, 2228, 2377, 2416, 2577, 2636, 2652, 2744, 2816, 2817.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

No. 399, 340, 341, 343, 343, 344, 371, 374, 395, 399, 400, 401, 403, 439, 494; as shown on official map prepared by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERKINS,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Col. W. A. Stewart

Auctioneer
Lacombe, Alberta

Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 130

The Store
with the
Best Values

THE LEADING STORE

The Store
with the
Right Prices

TO BUY HERE IS FOR YOUR ADVANTAGE

Ladies' Waists

We have a large assortment of Ladies' spring and summer Waists in voile and crepe. They are of a very pretty design. These are special values. Prices are.....\$1.00. \$1.25 \$1.50 \$1.75 to \$4.00

Children's and Misses' Hose

It is our aim to give you the best Hose that money can buy. We have them in heavy and fine ribbed and lisle thread, all sizes.

Buster Brown Hose, special.....25c pair
Holeproof, regular 35c for.....25c pair
Plain Cotton.....2 pair for 25c

Children's and Misses' Dresses

We have a full range of Children's and Misses' Dresses in all the newest and latest styles. These are extra good values. Price from 50c up to \$3.50

Ladies' Dresses

Just opened another shipment of Ladies' new summer Dresses. Materials are voile and cotton crepes in the latest styles.

Prices from.....\$4.00 to \$7.00

Men's Boot Special

Just arrived, a shipment of Men's gunmetal and box calf Boots, Blucher style, well finished and perfect fitting. These are special values. On sale per pair.....\$3.50

Tennis Shoes

Now is the time to buy your Tennis Shoes. These are special values. Black canvas top, Blucher style, all sizes, per pair.....\$1.10

NOTICE--Our Grocery Department carries a full line of Groceries. It is our motto to give you nothing but the best pure food, all fresh and reliable. We also carry good variety of Garden Seeds, such as Potter's, Steele Briggs', Ferry's, in package or bulk.

Agent for
Ideal
Patterns

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

Our Hardware
Is
at your service

Signs of Failing Vision

Eye Defects manifest themselves in various ways. Persons with normal eyes see to read with greatest distinctness when they hold the book from twelve to fourteen inches from the face. If, in reading, you find it necessary to hold the book much nearer to the face or much farther away than the normal twelve or fourteen inches, or if you see only indistinctly whatever the position of the book, then you should at once consult us, as you also should when you notice any of the following symptoms:

1. When your eyes tire or when you cannot continue for any length of time to regard small objects, as in reading.
2. When you frown involuntarily or partly close the eyes when looking at an object. When things "swim" or become dim after being looked at for some time.
3. When your eyes ache, smart or water, when your eyelids become inflamed or when you have pain in the eyeballs, temples or forehead.
4. When you have any nervous derangement that you cannot otherwise account for.

It is as necessary to have correctly fitting frames as perfectly ground and centered lenses. We make sure that the frames fit the face properly.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON
Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building 111 Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Elliott gave a farewell tea for her sister Miss Pye, who is leaving shortly for the east.

The ten cent tea and sale of aprons held by the girls' branch of the Red Cross Society netted the sum of \$41.95.

On Wednesday evening May 26 the Rex Theatre will put on "The Death Ship, or The Wreck of the Aurora." While this is an extra special feature, there will be no raise in prices.

Thos. Jackson has returned home from his trip to the States. He reports a very enjoyable trip.

Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold the annual church parade on the first Sunday in June, weather permitting.

Thistle Inn, at Gull Lake summer resort, was opened for the season on May 20th. A number of Calgary and Edmonton people are guests for the week end.

Every Saturday night sees bigger crowds at the Rex for that thrilling photoplay The Black Box. With every installment of the play the plot thickens and the mysteries deepen.

BASEBALL LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday, May 14, when delegates were present from Red Deer, Blackfalds, Lacombe and Ponoka. It was called for the purpose of organizing a league composed of Red Deer, Blackfalds, Lacombe and Ponoka, to be known as the Central Alberta Amateur League. The delegates were unanimous in the opinion that the league be formed, and the following officers were elected:

President—F. Turnbull, Red Deer.
Vice-President—D. Garland, Lacombe.
Sec. Treas.—Mr. Bush, Ponoka.
It was decided to open the league on June 1st, with Red Deer at Blackfalds, and Ponoka at Lacombe. Ponoka, Blackfalds and Red Deer are receiving good support from the business men and citizens, and are assured of financial aid. So it is up to Lacombe to do their best to help the locals. The books of the club will be open at all times for anyone who wishes to look over the finances, and a complete statement will be made at the expiration of the schedule. All that is needed now is the start and Lacombe will be furnished with the best ball the local team can give. Practice will start right away and anyone who plays ball or is willing to try, will be welcome, as in that way only the best material can be secured.

Below is the schedule for the first series in the Central Alberta Amateur Baseball League:
Red Deer at Blackfalds—June 1-22.
Blackfalds at Red Deer—June 4-25.
Ponoka at Lacombe—June 1-25.
Lacombe at Ponoka—June 4-25.
Red Deer at Ponoka—June 8-29.
Blackfalds at Lacombe—June 8-29.

Lacombe at Blackfalds—June 11, July 2.
Ponoka at Red Deer—June 11, July 2.
Red Deer at Lacombe—June 15, July 6.
Ponoka at Blackfalds—June 15, July 6.
Lacombe at Red Deer—June 18, July 9.
Blackfalds at Ponoka—June 18, July 9.

A THEATRICAL TREAT FOR LACOMBE

The Blackfalds Amateur Dramatic Society has been invited by the Lacombe Red Cross Society to put on their play, "The Cricket on the Hearth," in the Comet Theatre here on Friday evening, May 28th, and have kindly consented to do so. The proceeds of the performance will go to the Red Cross Society, and this will be a splendid chance for all our citizens to give this worthy order a boost; and at the same time pass an enjoyable evening. The tickets have been placed at 50c for adults, and 25c for children. The interpretation of Dickens' masterpiece by the Blackfalds amateurs is said to be well worth seeing, and every member of the cast is well trained and proficient. The members of the company are all known in Lacombe, and take their parts as follows:

Miss Margaret Hill as "Dot."
Mr. Glen McCullough as "John the Carrier."
Mr. Alf. Sorenson as "Mr. Tackleton."
Mr. G. A. Bishop as "Caleb the Toy-maker."
Miss Greta McCullough as "Bertha," Caleb's blind daughter.
Mr. Chester Miller as "The Strange Old Man."
Miss Ruth Coverdale as "Lillie the Maid," and other artists.
Stage manager, Mr. J. H. Ad-

dinell.
During the evening musical selections will be rendered by Lacombe and Blackfalds talent, and the low price of admission should pack the Opera House to the doors. Tickets will be on sale tomorrow, and as there is bound to be a crowd, those wishing good seats should buy at once.

HENRY ELLERGOTT DROWNED IN BUFFALO LAKE

Henry Ellergott, a prosperous farmer who has been a resident in the Stettler district for the past ten years was drowned at Buffalo Lake on Saturday evening about nine o'clock. It appears that Henry Ellergott, in company with Slayne Martin and Anderson, were out fishing. Slayne and Henry went out on the lake to fix the net and in some way Henry Ellergott lost his balance and fell backwards in the water, and on coming to the surface clung to the side of the boat, which upset and threw Slayne Martin into the waters. They both came up and managed to grab the boat which was turned upside down. They then called to Anderson, who was on the shore, for help, and he immediately went to their rescue. When Anderson's boat drew up alongside of them, Henry said he had got excited, for he made a jump for the boat and managed to grab the side of it, and in doing so he upset it and the three of them were again thrown into the water. Slayne Martin and Anderson were able to get hold of the boat and struck for the shore, Martin pulling the net part of the way with him. On reaching the shore Slayne called out "where's Henry?" and Anderson said that he had seen him going down. The water was so cold that they were taken with cramps, and only by crawling on their hands and knees were they able

to reach McIntyre's house, which is about 300 yards from the lake. Early Sunday morning they went to the lake to look for Henry, and found him lying in the lake a short distance from the shore in five feet of water.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

(Missing.)
Arthur Mary Berzel, age 17 years; father at St. Walburg asks.
Henry Bramley, 58 years of age, English, has been in Vancouver and Edmonton; wife anxious to locate him.
William Nicol Davidson Angus, age 22, came from Aberdeen, Scotland, last heard of at Fort George, B. C.; mother at Winnipeg asks.
Miss Signe Apelgren, 22 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, blue eyes; Swede; left her home at Camrose in the latter part of March for Edmonton and has not been seen or heard of since.
Will the readers of your paper kindly send in to the R.N.W.M.P. at Lacombe or Edmonton the names of any aliens who they know left the country for the purpose of joining the enemies of His Majesty. This information will be greatly appreciated.
W. G. F. WELLS, Corp.

PUBLIC

NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Lacombe on Wednesday, May 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.
Dated at Edmonton, May 14th, 1915.
G. P. OLICK FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.